PERSONS WISHING CLOTHING will do well to call

MADE ever offered, and will be sold less than a say
lishment in this city.

The Obseron Room is stocked with fresh Goods from Europe,
and is not surpassed as to Style, Taste, or Cutting.

Tusiefully selected and in every variety. Particular attention is
paid to the Children's Department.

In all cases where persons are not pleased, their money will
be returned.

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The Largest Store in the city.

A SAVING OF TWENTY PER CENT

A SAVING OF TWO ASS.

GLASS.

COURS.

COVINGE ALL.

that it is to their interest to make their purchases from us.

GOODS FREELY Shows.

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Goods Paris.

and no one
Parisary to But.

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ELEGANT SPRING CARPETS! From Chorley & Sons,
Per ships Chancellor and Orient.
100 places
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS |
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OFFICE CARPETS

CHURCH CARPETS!

5 PARILY ENGLISH BRUSSELS, small figures. VELVET CARPETS of new and beautif CROPLEY BETSERIS at 85c. per yard. DAMASE and TILE FLOOR OILCLOTHS.

An elegant new article.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. No. 29 Bowers 20,600 yards Indean Carpers, 3/ and 4/ per yard.
LOWBLE THERE-PLY and INDEAN CARPERS at low prices. RICH CARPETING-SPRING STYLES.

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No. 45th Broadway, near Grand-8t.,

Invite attention to their Spring Styles Royal Wilton, Velvet Tapestry, and Engencies Carpeting.

Also, Thurse-Fly and Ingalix of every variety of style and
grade.

English and American Oilclottes, &c., &c., &c.

Bost styles English Velvety, \$1 25 to \$1 to per yard.

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No. 40 MURRAY-ST. N. Y. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 1 Sewing-Machine.... The Family Sewing-Machine..... L. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FARILY SEWING MACRINES.
THE BEST IN USE.
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SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE. Designed for all manufacturing purposes, notseless in its opera-tion, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only \$110. L.M. Sinusa & Co.,

SEWING-MACHINES.

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ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH and SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES.

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FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES receive the highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest Premium for fine Sewing Stachine work; also, high set Premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, New-Jerse State Fair, &c., &c. Agents Wanted. Office, No. 562 Broadway WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

"We prefer them for family use."—| Tribane.
"They are the favorities for families."—| Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE Co.'s

FIRST-CLASS, BOUSLE-THERAD, Rapid, Noiseless, and Seautifu
\$46.—NEW SEWING-BLOHINE — \$46.
under Patents of Mowe, Grover & Baker, and Whoeler &
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The Grover and Baren Sewing-Machine Co. invite the especial astention of Tailors and Clothiers to their large, new, double-speed Seuttle or Lock-Stick Machine, made expressly for manufacturing purposes. Price, \$50. For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. FAMILY SEWING AT REDUCED PRICES .- Mrs

making Ladies' and Children's Ciothing, and will send machine into families, with competent operators, at reduced prices.

SOMETHING NEW .- A HEMMER, TUCKER PRILER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple, hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.

HETAIT FAICE 85, LIBERAL DISCORTY TO THE TRADE.

Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with avery Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL HOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKEE, for Quilting.

UNIVERSAL HEMMER COMPANY, No. 529 Broadway.

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CHEMICALIX PREPARED GLUE,

For Family use. 25 cents per Bottle, with Brush.

For Sale Everywhere.

Manufactured and for sale by

STARK ULTE CONPARY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEPUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Manufectured by H. C. Spaloune & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES

see unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No shrinking not turning up behind. BATCHRIOR'S HAIR DYR, the best in the world, the only harmless and reliable DYR known. Apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bond-st. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR and FAMILY

CATHANTIC PILLA.—Reliable medicines for Billous attacks Dyspepaia, bick-Headache, and all kindred diseases. Sold by all Druggists. Erincipal effice removed to No. 208 Broadway

SUPERIOR TREES,-WM. R. PRINCE & Co. Flushing. Priced Catalogues gratis, at SANTON, BARKER & Co.'s, No. 25 Park-row.

PERRY'S JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOR POLISH.

Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
JAPANER FOLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

I. & M. T. LEVITT, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New York, and No. 31 Minories, London, having this day disposed of their New York Dusiness to Mr. J. H. BRADHUR, their late Agent, solicit a continuance of the paironage with which they have been favored. I. & M. T. LEVITT, No. 31 Minories, London.

Referring to the above, J. H. Bradbury has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he will continue to apply the same styles and descriptions of WATCHES and WATCHES and HOVERENT, which have hitherto given such unqualified gatisfaction, at the same office, No. 19 Maiden and, and invites at inspection of his stock, which comprises the newest styles, in various qualities, an offered at the lowest market rates and on the best tourn.

J. H. Bradbury, No. 19 Maiden lane.

New-York, April 2, 1869.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,

For sale by G. C. Allan, No. 415 Broadway. Fina Gold Wandino Rings, For sale by G. G. Allan, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Janal st. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES. HEDUS H. LEEDS & CO., (store do., 25 Assesses), will give their personal strention (as usual) to the sales of HOUSEHOLD FURSIVERS, at the residences of persons removing or declining hours keeping. They will also have regular asses during the session at their store, for the convenience of those who may Leafre this notion of sale.

ASSORTED CANDRES in 30-pound boxes, splendid assertment, at 115. P B; Rook Canby, Jujuan Pasta, Oun Drovs, and all kinds of smoot Confectionery at equally reduced prices. No charge for packages or delivery.

EDWARD SRITE, No. 154 Greenwich et.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, as a Do mestic Remedy, are highly recommended for their mildness of action, which equally adapts them to the disorders of childhood and the most complicated diseases of advanced age. They are on all complishes arising from the stemach, liver, lungs, between or kidneys.

NORTON'S OINTMENT,

Por SALTEREUM AND SCROFULA,
Permanently cures Tester, besieneed, Ringworms, and all Itching and Burning cruptions of the Skin.
This OLYMPANY penetrates to the basis of the disease, goes in its very source, and cures it from the fiesh beneath to the skin on the grane. its very source, and cures it from the flesh beneath to the skin on the surface. Larg glass boxes, price 50 cents. General Norton, Proprietor, New York. Depot at Panfold, Panera & Mowers, No. 15 Seckman-st.

No. 261 Broadway, our. Warrenest, New York,
Offer, at Wholesale and Rotall, a very large and complete as
an In of ROBERT RAIT & Co., GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

AT REDUCED PRICES. CHARLES FRODSHAM WATCHES. ROBERT RAIT & Co.,
No. 261 Brosdway, cor. Warrenet, New-York,
just received a splendid assortment of Ther-Kern-Res, by
tove celebrated maker, which they have great pleasure in
amending to their friends and the public.

Liverpool, and

COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN.

In the cases of fast-growing and Scrofalous Children, predisposed to curvatures and other deformities, it is often destrable to give a tenic without stimulants, and an alternative without irritation. For such it would be impossible to select a preparation combining so inany of the above advantages as the Parkuvian istion. For some of the above advantages as the PREUVIAN SCHULL, (PROTOCHES OF ROW).

NEW YORK, May 15, 1859, No. 59 West 41st-st.

To the Proprietors of the PREUVIAN STRUE.

GENTLENENS: My daughter Caroline, two and ahalf years of age, suffered, since her bith, from Scrotala, boils, oppression of the stomach, and loss of appetite. As you know. I have tried your "Peruvian Syrup," and I am very happy to confess the irretored to good health. The same case was with my youngest boy, Rudolph, eight mouths old. He suffered from Scrotula. His ears were sore, and he had on different parts of his 'ody scoke of adagerous character. I rave him your Peruvian Syrup during two weeks, a teaspoonful at a time, and my pretty boy is perfectly well, and his suffered from Scrotula. Yours, with respect,

Dis. R. Wiedzonek.

Sold by all Druggists, and by the Proprietors.

N. L. Charak & Co., No. 428 Broadway.

PHALON & SON'S COCIN, OR DEODORIZED CO COA-NUT OIL, is the best and chespest article for the hair Tr it Everybody uses it. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by a droggists in the United States and Canadas. No. 619 Broadway

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA If USBAND S cand three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sails by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the hydrogeneous country storekeepers. Husband, Philadelphia.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIX

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURR TAURS COMMINGE to apply HE RADICAL
CURR TAURS with snocess, in effecting permanent cures of Her
sia or Rapters. Ladies waited upon by a female in private
rooms. Also, TRUSSES of every kind for permanent retention of Rupture, Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder
STROCK, Suppersory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps
Ankiets, and all surjocal appliances actentifically applied, by
MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church) N. 2

New-Dork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

Republican National Convention.. CHICAGO, May 16. Republican State Convention Syracess. April 19

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communic ever is intended for insertion must be authname and address of the writer-not necessarily for public

tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Com Business letters for THE TRIBUNE should in all cases be ad dressed to HORAGE GREELET & Co.

Our friends in CHICAGO can obtain THE TRIBUNE of J. C. Mc

The new Newspaper Express arranger us to put THE TRIBUNE to press at a much earlier hour than hitherto, and advertisers will oblige us by handing in their advertisements as early in the day as possible

The ship Jacob A. Westervelt toek fire in the port yesterday, when outward bound, and will prove a total loss.

JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio lectures at Cooper Intitute to-morrow (Friday) evening. The People will be there.

One of the most destructive freshets that has oc curred for many years prevails along the low lands of the Monongabela. The rise in the river came so suddenly that much damage was done to property. A number of coal boats were destroyed, manufac tories were flooded, and families driven from their dwellings. The railroads have also suffered from

We trust no reader will skip the interesting debate in the Senate yesterday on the Homestead bill. Though none but Democrats participated in it-the Republicans sitting silent in order to obtain a vote Johnson, Mason, Pugh, and Wigfall will be found instructive and interesting. The fact that the Republicans are in favor of the Homestead bill was need by Mesers. Mason and Wigfall as an argument against the measure. There is reason to expect that the main question may be reached and the fate of the bill may be decided next week.

We have private letters by the last steamer from California backing the largest stories yet told of the richness of the Washoe (Carson Valley) Silver Mines. One gentleman who has just visited the new placer says: Washoe is to California what California has been to the other States. New discoveries are reported almost daily, and the excitement in San Francisco runs very high. There can be no rational doubt that the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada will speedily be prospected for hundreds of miles north and south of Carson Valley, with strong probabilities of profitable results. An increased demand for labor in California is not unlikely to result from these developments.

The bill providing for the construction of a new City Hall in Madison Square last evening passed the Senate by a decisive vote. We cannot so much blame the Senators from the Rural Districts for acceding on this question to the unanimous wish of their colleagues from the City; yet we must deeply regret the passage of this bill. If our City really wants a new City Hall on Madison Square, let her Conneils formally vote so, and apply in due form to the Legislature for authority to construct it. The clandestine mode in which this project is being fastened on our City seems to us equally objectionable with the scheme itself.

The House vesterday passed-by the triumphant vote of 134 Yeas to 73 Nays-the bill providing for the Admission of Kansas as a State under the (Free) Constitution framed at Wyandot last Summer. Mr. English, of English-bill notoriety, voted Nay, but very few Democrats from Free States saw fit to do likewise. Mr. Grow closed the debate in a forcible and conciliatory argument for Admission.

This is the third bill which has passed the House providing for the Admission of Kansas; the first (1856) admitted her under the Topeka Constitution, and was passed by one majority. The Senate rejected it by an overwhelming vote. The second (1858) offered to admit her under the Lecompton (Slave) Constitution; but the People of Kansas sparned the proposal by an overwhelming vote. The Wyandot Constitution has already been accepted by them, and State officers with a Legislature chosen under it, but all remain in abeyance, awaiting the action of Congress. We believe the Senate will concur with the House, though tardily and with wry-faced reluctance. We trust, however, that the present Session will not close without witnessing the consummation so long struggled for and so devoutly wished.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS. Consurer Use of the Public Moret.—Mr. Winstow, it is said, is about to apply for subpense directed to Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, and other Republican notabilities, for the purpose of examining them as to the amount and final disposition of the Republican contributions in all of their cause at the Pennsylvania election in 1856.—[N. Y. Times.

-If Mr. Winslew really wants to know aught concerning "the amount and final disposition of "the Republican contributions in aid of their cause "at the Pennsylvania election in 1856"-whether at the State or the Presidential Election, or bothwhich he supposes Horace Greeley is able to tell him, he shall be welcome to the information, whether the majority of his Committee will grant him a subpens or not. We assure him that we know nothing on the subject that he would thank us for telling-that we could tell nothing, if ever so sharply questioned, that would justify the expense of summoning us to Washington; but if he wants us there, in the hope that we can shed light on that subject, and will signify it, we shall very cheerfully go.

At the same time, we agree entirely with Mr. Winslow, and we believe, with The Times also hat the majority of the Committee are disposedudging from the developments in Mr. Schell's case -to push their inquiries beyond the rightful sphere of Congressional action. Had the last House seen fit, on a petition contesting the return of certain Members from Philadelphia and its vicinity, to overhaul the Pennsylvania State Election of October 1856, we hold that the investigation would have been perfectly legitimate, and might have been pushed very far without provoking just complaint. We do not conceive such investigation by one House of the elections to a predecessor now dead and buried, has the same warrant. Since The Times would seem to favor our position, why should it insinuate an unworthy motive for our

-Let us here barely remind the parties con cerned that the evidence of extensive Democratic frauds in the Election referred to is not now to be developed. Those frauds were conclusively established, in a legitimate manner, by Mr. William B. Mann, whom the legal voters of Philadelphia then chose for their District-Attorney, but who was swindled out of the return by the vastness of those frauds. Mr. Mann contested the return, took the case into Court, and there, before an impartial tribunal, where both sides had a full and fair hearing secure to them, made out a case which compelled his admission to the office in question. The frauds thus incontestably proved by him gave the Buchanac Democracy the State at the October Election, and thus secured their triumph in November.

OUR CITY AT ALBANY.

To judge from the babitual representations of the Democratic and self-styled independent journals, this City is the object of envenomed hatred, wholesale spoliation and unceasing indignities on the part of the Republicans representing the Rural Districts in our Legislature. How far this is from the truth, our readers already know. The Metropolitan Health bill-in many respects, the best measure of the session-has been beaten by Republican votes for the simple and avowed reason that it was calculated to legislate Democrats out of office and probably fill the places of many of them with Republicans. But for this feature, the bill would doubtless have passed by a heavy majority.

The Metropolitan Police Amendment bill, which has been passed with great difficulty, has been opposed by us and by others for a kindred reason. We have no belief that a single man will, under the new organization, lose his place on the Police on account of his politics; but the Board as it stood, though rather unwieldy, was practically balanced in politics, while its successor has a Republican majority; and for this reason alone we and others opposed the change, which was carried by great effort. We still hold that it was a mistake not to reduce the Board to four instead of three members. and appoint two Democrats. The Republicans of this City do not want a partisan Police; they wish no man superseded because of his politics; and, if been grossly wronged in the legislation leading thereto. But we have no fears that any changes on party grounds will be made by the present Commis-

So with regard to City Railroads. Several bills chartering Railroads in our City have passed both Houses and are now before the Governor, They lack provisions such as we have repeatedly suggested, by which most of the opposition to them would have been placated; and it is quite possible that the Governor may feel constrained to veto them, though himself decidedly favorable (as we are) to more Railroads in our City, if they can be chartered unexceptionably. But whether he shall judge best, on the whole, to sign or veto them, the truth should be understood that these bills, just as they are, have been supported throughout and passed by the votes of an overwhelming majority of the Democratic Members from this City. In the Assembly, we believe they received the vote of every City Democrat present when they passed but Mr. Varian: in the Senate, the pioneer and most important of them (the Seventh Avenue) passed by the following vote:

YEAS-Messra Abell, Blood, Colsia, Connolly, Ferry, Gar-diner, Grant, Ketcham, Lapham, Lawrence, Munroe, J. M. Mer-phy, Ramsey, Richmond, Sessions, Spinola, Warner—20. NAYS-Messra Bell, Goss, Kelly, Manlerre, Montgomery, Murphy, Prosser, Rotch, Trumen—9.

Here are eight Democrats (in Italics) voting to pass this desperately contested bill, and but one against it; while the Republican Senators gave twelve votes for the bill to eight against it; and yet two-thirds of the people of our City to-day believe that these Railroads are (if chartered at all) to be imposed by the Republicans of the Rural Districts on the Democrats of the City!

-We might go on and show a similar state of facts with regard to other measures of local concern; but let these suffice for to-day. We certainly regret the failure to pass a good Metropolitan Health bill; but the City should understand that one would have passed had not the Democrats repre senting our City almost or quite unanimously op posed it. If a good Health bill could be framed a as to secure their support, we are very sure that few Republicans would vote against it.

THE REWARDS OF VIRTUE.

Human Nature is better than snarling cynics are willing to allow it to be after all. Virtue s not always left to reward herself out of her own pocket. Others, recognizant of her claims, are sometimes found to extend to he the guerdon that she has earned. Do we not read from day to day of the gold watches bestowed on railway conductors who have done virtuously above their fellows, by grateful admirers of their worth Are "gentlemanly and accomplished" hotel clerks always supposed to blush unseen behind their coun ters, unconscious of the guard-chain of gratitude the brooch of benediction, the pencil-case of pane gyric? Do not the religious papers—yea, and the American party in his District for Congress, and that profane as well—rejoice to record the Donation he had been misrepresented on the floor of the House

Visit made to the pastor by the flock, with a toothsome enumeration of the good things wherewith they replenished the good man's basket and store Was not the late lamented Brooks rewarded with a forest of sticks in recognition of his patriotic expenditure of one on Senator Sumner? Hath not even Mr. Edmundson received one such for his magnanimous rencontre with the gigantic Hick-

We are glad to see that our Athens is not behind hand in these gifts of gratitude. But the other day we recorded the legislative liberality of the General Court, as the Collective Wisdom of the Bay State bath been entitled from the days of its first Charter. Happy are the men whom that Lycurgan body delights to honor-for it is collective not only as to Wisdom, but as to Cash. And Dis tributive, as well, of the one as of the other. No empty votes of thanks mock the souls of the fortunate favorites of the Solons of Massachusetts. Emptiness of praise is replaced by solidity of pudding, and the dull particularities of resolutions are well set off by the glittering generalities of plate. A gold watch rewarded the Speaker for his patient endurance of the martyrdom of his office, a silver pitcher rejoiced the heart of the Clerk, while the Sergeant-at-Arms, happier yet, bore away a silver tea-set as the trophy of his campaign. Argent offerings were showered also on the door-keepers, who found their office indeed a better thing than to dwell in the tents of wickedness, while a silver but ter-knife was the recompense of the devoted man who had cried aloud for the Previous Question, and spared not. A dole, it strikes us, painfully incommensurate with the magnitude of the service. In the Senate, too, most sweet guerdons were bestowed on two Conscript Fathers, who were adorned by the opposite virtues of being the oldest and youngest of the band. We do not know the degrees of old age and of inexperience which were thought to merit this distinction; but we infer that they must be both extreme, inasmuch as it is stated that the beneficiaries are both of them Democrats.

But it is not only legislative merit that calls down Argentiferous blessings on lucky heads in those liberal latitudes. As the Athenians of old wer fond of seeking after some new thing, so do those of our time; and seeking, they are apt to find it. Last week they certainly hit on a new thing under the sun, and lighted on a virtuous man of a fresh type, upon whom to lavish their gifts. Mr. Nixon, who has been witching that world with noble horsemanship for five weeks past, and who assures our readers that the tremendous excitement "he "there created," was "without a parallel in the "history of the arena," was encouraged to go on in the paths of glory he was treading, by "the pre-"sentation of an elegant testimonial," consisting of a salver, a pitcher, and two goblets, with suitable inscriptions! Two generals, three colonels, one major, six honorables, with a long list of simple esquires, including several editors, united in thus giving vent to the emotions of which their hearts were full, in view of his surpassing merits and eminent services. For we must accept the authentic names of these gentlemen as evidence that this service of plate was not paid for by the recipient himself, as Boz tells us was the case with the embossed coal-scuttle presented to the Hon. Samuel Flunkey, by his grateful constituents. The merits of this benefactor of Boston, by which he had merited this meed, are undeniably great. Making a rough calculation of the expenses of Mr. Nixon, from the facts furnished to us from an authentic source, and by us to our readers the other day, the inhabitants of Boston and vicinity must have paid into his fise a sun not less than thirty thousand dollars, and perhaps nearer forty thousand, to have afforded him a satis factory profit. This, surely, is a sufficient reason for this testimonial. For to him that hath shall be

We are not inclined to indulge in any reflection on this rededication of the Boston Academy of Olympic games of old Greece, as well as the recitations of Heredotus and of Sophocles, and why not of modern Athens? The sports and exercises of the arena are a harmless if not an elevated entertain ment, and worthy of the price set upon admission to behold them. Whether they are of a nature to deserve especial marks of intelligent approbation, other than the just receipts, is for their admirers and supporters to say-and, if they please, to pay. But it seems to us as if these responsive gentlement might have taken a lessen from the legislative ex ample just set forth. Why bestow all their gratitude on Mr. Nixon? Was not Mademoiselle Zoyara worthy of a pitcher as well as he? If so, they might have bad

Their sweet girl, their friend and pitcher," in happy unison, as the old song goes-if, indeed girl she be. Was not Mr. Joseph Pentland, the Court Jester, worthy of encouragement for having risen to that eminence from the rank of Joe Pentland, the Clown? But we forbear. It is not ours to criticise-only to record and to admire. We believe that, if it rained pitchers, the handle of none would come within our gripe. We believe our case as desperate as Sancho thought his would be in a shower of miters. So we have no personal feeling in the matter. But we would congratulate our fellow-citizens whose faith in their own good luck is more than ours, on this extension of the sphere of testimonial tributes. Who may not hope for such remuneration now? Unless, indeed, the business hath been done to death, and is in danger of being buried out of eight. For, verily, it doth seem as if it had been run into the ground.

AN AWKWARD RECORD.

It will be remembered that near the close of the struggle for Speaker of the present House, the votes of all the Buchanan Democrats, except Messrs. Allen of Ohio and Holman of Indiana, were concentrated on Mr. W. N. H. SMITH of N. C. (American), carrying him up to 112, which all but elected him. Mr. G. B. Adrain of N. J., with Mr. J. G. Davis of Ind., and some other Anti-Lecompton Democrats, refused to unite on Mr. Smith, for which they have been called to account by some of their constituents Mr. Adrain, in response to an inquiry, has written the following letter, which we commend to the special attention of the Adopted Citizens who elected Messrs. John Cochrane, W. B. Maclay, Dan. E. Sickles, Thomas B. Florence, &c., to Congress: WASHINGTON, March 10, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 3d inst. and cheerfully give you such knowledge as I possess, respecting the political views of the Hon. Mr. Smith of North Carolina, on the subject to which you refer who was a cancidate for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for whom the Hon. Mr. Allen of your State refused to cast his vote.

In a conversation which I had with Mr. Smith a lays after the election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker, he remarked to me that he was supported by the

by several Democratic members, who stated that he had repudiated the principles of that party; that in his opinion the period of five years for naturalization was altogether too short, and that in his published speeches throughout his District when running as a candidate for Congress, he had advocated its extension to AT LEAST TEN YEARS.

During the same conversation, he expressed his view on the Slavery question, maintaining that Congress should intervene and protect slave property in the Territories, if negessary, and utterly rejecting the great Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.

Without extending this letter further, I would sin ply remark, that this is about the substance of the con versation which I had with Mr. Smith.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. al Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES. A large number of Western delegates to the Charleston Convention, and camp followers, are now collected here, whose business is to shout for Mr. Douglas. They make much noise, but little impression. A system of exaggeration has been regularly organized, by which everybody is claimed as favoring his pretensions who is not openly hostile The delegations from North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Maryland, are set down for Mr. Douglas, when each of them has declared formally against him. And so of other States, New-York among the number. His highest vote will be thrown on the first ballot. After that he will decline, and dwindle down to forty or fifty from the North-West. The Eastern States will not stand over one fire, and perhaps not so much. New York will be in search of a candidate who is to be nominated, and reserve her strength for him, voting first for some make-shift.

Mr. Breckinridge's managers from Pennsylvan are here, but making no headway. Mr. Slidell is the mainspring of that movement, seconded by Mr. Gwin, neither of whom gives him weight. They find it up hill work.

Mr. Hunter continues to lead on the Democratic side, and the struggle will mainly be reduced to him and Mr. Douglas, the South uniting on the former and the North dividing on the latter.

THE CONVENTION. The Charleston Convention will probably be organized by appointing a Southern man temporary chairman, and conceding the permanent place to the North. Various persons here have been sug gested, but with no sufficient authority, as reflect ing the wishes of delegates. It is much debated whether the Platform shall be made before or after the nominations. If Mr. Hunter be selected, the South will ask nothing but the Cincinnati Platform, pure and simple. And should his friends feel confident of success, they will be willing to adop; it before balloting. Some embarrassment is apprehended from an ultra demonstration by Mr. Yancey, who will represent the extremists, and demand a platform for the slave code and the most radical Pro-Slavery dogmas.

Mr. Randall of New-York is here, urging Mr. Dickinson very laboriously, and succeeding as well as he did with Mr. Macaulay when pressing the claims of Mr. Jefferson.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

The Republicans of the Senate held a conference this morning on the Nicaragua treaty. Two clauses contained the principal objections, one authorizing this Government to employ force for the protection of the transit at the request of Nicaragua, and withdrawing it at her instance, and the other conferring discretion on us absolutely in certain contingency without condition as to withdrawal. It was contended these clauses substantially divested Coagress of the war-making power. Mr. Collamer pro-Music to the Equestrian Muse. For we know that posed an amendment to the effect that force should herse-racing and chariot-driving made part of the not be employed at all without the previous consent is dated August, 1858, in which he says that the French of Congress, thus preserving the consistency of our traditional policy. After some discussion it was agreed that the Republican members of the Committee should submit this modification to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with notice that it would be sup ported by our friends. Two-thirds will be required to adopt it, but the whole responsibility of rejecting or ratifying the treaty now rests with the Democratic side.

At the close of the conference Mr. Simmons submitted some amendments which he proposed to the Mexican treaty when it should be called up. They contemplate the previous assent of Congress, before employing force for protecting the Tehuantepec or other routes, a condition by which England and other foreign Powers would be excluded from demanding similar privileges from us on the clause in existing commercial treaties, putting them on a footing of the most favored nations, and also some material changes in the commercial features, intended to counteract British monopolies. This subject was laid over after a few remarks. THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Mexican treaty was voluntarily put aside by Mr. Mason after Mr. Wigfall's speech denouncing it when first proposed, because the indications were unmistakeable that it would then be slaughtered in the House by its friends. Mr. Simmons made the only speech against it from the Republican side, and that mainly on commercial grounds. No vote of any kind has been taken, and the only reason conjectured for Mr. Masons's indifference was the belief that be could not command his own party strength for its ratification.

ANXIETY OF THE PRESIDENT. An autograph letter from the President to one of

his District Attorneys has been exhibited here, insuiring whether it was true, as had been alleged, that he was a supporter of Douglas for President. ANOTHER CALIFORNIA CASE.

Mr. Cushing commenced the closing argument in behalf of claimants in another important California case, Luco and others against the United States. involving 280,000 acres valued at several millions of dollars. It was in his best style, and attracted a large audience from Congress and the profession. Government is represented by E. M. Stanton and Della Torre.

The Mexican grant is charged to be a forgery, and great pairs have been taken to establish the allegation by circumstantial proof. Only six Judges are sitting, and four will be required to reverse the decree below, which was in favor of the Government. THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS.

Mr. Fowler testified before Mr. Covode's Com mittee that he subscribed \$1,000 to the New-York Hotel Fund, and admitted his subordinates were taxed for party purposes. Four witnesses from New-York-two Germans and two Irishmen-con-

firmed O'Reilly's testimony that they were em-

election of 1858, and discharged the day after, each

receiving \$10 for their service, as being employed in the public stores. One proved he knew twesty-five others who were similarly engaged. Plitt and Van Dyke will be examined to-morrow. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Curtis will submit his report on the Parifig Railroad for final action to the Committee to mor. row morning, with the expectation of bringing is the bill immediately after.

JUDGE TANEY.

Judge Taney is again ill, and will hardly resume his seat on the bench the present term.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE, AND A CHALLENGE. An exciting scene occurred in the House to-day, which has created much sensation. Mr. Pryor charged Mr. Potter with interpolating language in a dialogue with him during Mr. Lovejoy's speech, which the reporters had not taken down, and which he regarded offensive. Mr. Potter justified himself by the admitted practice among members of correcting reports before publication, and then arraigned Mr. Pryor for erasing words which he had inserted as having spoken on that occasion, which were distinctly heard by his side. He said he would stand by them, and they spoke their own meaning.

Mr. Pryor replied that the sequel would show whether he would or not.

Mr. Dawes and others were prepared to confirm Mr. Potter's statement. About half an hour after the occurrence, Mr. Hindham called Mr. Potter out of the House on behalf of Mr. Pryor, and, it is believed, delivered a message to go outside of the District. When this fact became known, various friends volunteered their services, but he had consulted none up to the time the House adjourned. and after that went to his private residence to avoid arrest.

The general feeling among Republicans is advarsato Petter accepting any challenge for a duel, but he will act upon prudent counsel. That test is not needed to approve his well-known courage.

THE KANSAS ADMISSION.

Kaneas was carried through the House by sixtyone majority, only three Northern men, Messrs. English, Scott, and Sickles voting in the negative. Three Southern men went for it. Last year the South sustained the admission with the slave Constitution. It now resists it with the free one. A great change occurred in Democratic opinion since yesterday, and Northern men could not be held when the pinch came, despite the efforts of the Administration. This explains the large majority.

MILITARY AFFAIRS. The House Committee on Military Affairs will probably authorize the War Department to convert two of the present regiments into cavalry, for service on the plains and frontier as substitutes for the Regiment of Texas Volunteers, which is now urged by Mr. Floyd and the Administration, after having been indirectly opposed before.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

The President has recognized Frederick Kohne of New-York as Consul of the Duchy of Sixe-Welaigen for the United States; Robert Barth of St. Louis, as Vice-Consul of the Kingdom of Würtemberg for Missouri and Illinois, and Vice-Consul of the Duchy of Nassau for Missouri; Oscar G. Parsley, as Vice-Consul of Brazil at Wilmington, N. C., and F. A. Hersch, at Consul of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg at Boston.

The Commissioner of Patents has granted an extension of the Morse patent for seven years from to-day, but has not yet prepared a written opinion. It covers the patent of 1846, including the instrument now in use, at d the mode of transmission.

The House having requested the President to communicate all the information in his possession relative to the expulsion of Americans from the City of Mexico, and the confiscation of their property by Gen. Murmon, the Secretary of State has replied that no information on the subject has reached the Department.

The Kansas bill passed the House by a large majority. Only three from the slaveholding States voted or the bill, Mesers. Barrett, Etheridge, and Webster. An equal number from the non-slaveholding States voted against it, Mesers. English, Sickles, and Sott. Absent, or not voting, were thirteen Southern and three Northern Democrats, and nine Upposition, including three Southern Americans.

It appears from the files of the State Department that nothing has been effected by our Ministers abroad to remove the restrictions on the tobseco trade. The latest communication on the subject is from our late Minister to France, Mr. Mason. This communication

and sale of the article.

The French Spoliation bill will come up to-morrow

The French Sponation out will come up to make in the House as the special order; also, the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, proposing to reform the printing abuses. Mr. Haskin has, however, consented to postpone the matter, to accommodate Messrs Clopton and Hindman, who contemplate ever, consented to postpone the matter, to accommodate Messrs Clopton and Hindman, who contemplate being absent from the city.

The colloquy between Messrs Pryor and Potter in the House to-day has led to initiatory steps on the part of Mr. Pryor for a duel, an invitation having been ex-

tended to Mr. Potter, through a friend, to leave the District for the purpose of receiving a challenge.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, April 11, 1860.

The bill to amend the Patent Laws was taken up and rejected, by Yeas, 19: Nays, 19—the Vice-Presicut voting in the negative. mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) introduced a bill for the

orotection of witnesses in criminal cases in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PUGH, (Dem., O.) from the Judiciary Commitsir. FUGH. (Dem., C.) from the Judiciary Commit-tee, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the memorial of the Hon. Daniel S. Diskinson of New-York, relative to the establishment of a U. S. Dis-trict Court at Bingham on, New-York. Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) moved to take up the bill for the transportation of the mails over land to the Pa-cific.

offic.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) opposed the motion. He had to go away, and he desired to express himself on the bill. the bill.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Mo.) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. HALE thought the Butterfield route stood in the way of a satisfactory arrangement of the mail service to the Pacific.

There was bankers but the committee of the mail service to the Pacific.

There was, however, little difference of opinion as to the Salt Lake route. He thought it ought to be considered at once.

After further debate, the subject was passed over.

Mr. POLK (Dem., Mo.) reported a bill for the relief of E. G. Squier, late Charge d'Affaires to Central

America.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquise whether any corporeal punishment has been substituted since the abolition of flogging in the Navy, and by what authority; and what steps have been taken in regard to the recent murder on board the United States vessel, and what steps may be necessary for the protection of seamen on board of the United States and perchant reseals. Adopted.

tection of seamen on board of the United States and merchant vessels. Adopted. Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) offered a resolution, which he should call up to morrow, for the adjournment of both Houses of Congress from the 19th to the 30th of

be should call up to-morrow, for the agorathme of both Houses of Congress from the 19th to the 30th of April.

The Homestead bill was taken up.
Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.)—The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Misson) on yesterday seemed to be enlightened, for he stated that the Senator from Wasconsin (Mr. Doclittle) had shed a flood of light on the subject, thereby meaning, I presume, the connection of the Slavery question with the Homestead proposition. I confess, on the one hand, I was gratified, and on the other, I was deceived and mortified. I was gratified that the Senator from Virginia, who has several times untertaken to be the custodism of Tennessee, had a flood of light shed upon his mind, for I don's think that any other association has presented itself, on which he should have made such an acknowledgement. Ban, I am inc ined to think that Tennessee can now, as she has in times gone by, either in the councils of the nation, or on the battle field, take care of her own interests, without calling up in the Senator from Virginia to do it. We have been driven round and round on this Slavery question till our heads reel and our stomachs are sick. But if the Slavery agitation is the subject to be introduced always, I care not what may be before the Senate. I was gratified when I heard the Senator from Virginia, who speaks oracularly as though all should not only hear but obey. But on the other hand I was sorry when I heard the Senator from Wiscones (Mr. Doolittle) yesterday connecting and involving this meaployed three days previous to the Congressional